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4 EDITORIAL

5 THE PROBLEM AND ITS CHALLENGE

6 FOOD FOR ALL — CAN AGRICULTURE PROVIDE?

10 CENTENNIAL YOUTH EXCHANGE

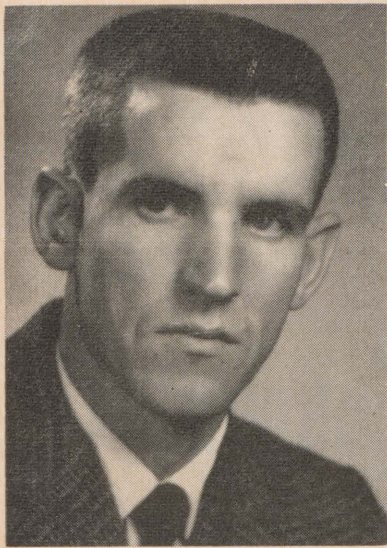
11 ORMSTOWN YOUTHS CENTENNIAL PROJECT

12 THE FAMILY FARM by Tom Pickup

17 THE BETTER IMPULSE

Our cover: Children at Luxton School take part in the flag-raising ceremonies held on closing day, Winnipeg, Man. Will children the world over be able to look forward to "Food For All" in the next few decades? (NFB photo by Chris Lund — 6/60.)

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by Galen Driver

INSIDE

THE EDITOR'S COLUMN

THE CHALLENGE

Food For All, Can Agriculture Provide? In Dr. Bentley's Centennial lecture to the Agricultural Institute he answers this question. "Unless the world rate of population increase is very sharply reduced and soon, far more people will die of hunger and starvation during Canada's second century than will have died from those causes in any previous century. Secondly, if the birthrate is soon brought into approximate balance with death rate the possibilities for progress in the poor countries are sparkling. Then man the provider can make food for all a reality."

"The world is plagued today by the spectre of too many hands reaching for too little food. We are all concerned with whether the population explosion can be controlled before our food supplies fall farther behind," said Dr. Dion when he spoke to the "Centennial Symposium on Food Resources of Mankind".

The need is clear. The challenge is before us. Mankind, or at least a large portion of mankind has the necessary knowledge. Do we have the foresight, determination and the strength to meet this challenge. It will only be met when people and countries provide the leadership that is required. Who will provide the necessary leadership? It will be the present and future generations, today's youth must be prepared to provide the necessary leadership in the next few critical decades.

This training is taking place. Today's youth are learning, travelling and absorbing knowledge at an unprecedented rate. A co-operative youth exchange program between the provinces of Alberta, Ontario and Quebec was organized and completed during the month of July. Eleven young people from Quebec travelled to Alberta for three weeks, twenty-four from Alberta and twelve from Ontario spent eighteen days in Quebec. These young Canadians gained knowledge and understanding about people and their problems. They studied and discussed leadership, they found answers to some of their problems and went home with more knowledge, a few more skills and a positive attitude towards leadership. They are aware of the shortage of community leaders, they also have a broader understanding of some of the problems of communicating with each other. These problems must be resolved if we are to have "food for all".

Another group of young people in Ormstown saw a need, decided to take action and a commendable centennial project resulted. They have a "Universal Campsite" on the Ormstown fair grounds. This campsite provides facilities for trailer parking, tenting and has a dormitory with two hundred cots. Surely the organization and operation of such a project will provide an opportunity for young people to develop their leadership skills.

We have the knowledge; can we, can countries provide the leadership which will be required to make "food for all" a reality? □



H. G. Dion

Dean, Faculty of Agriculture
Macdonald College

The Problem and Its Challenge

When Malthus made his pronouncements on the tendency of population to increase faster than our possibilities of producing food, he was unaware of the revolutionary advances that would alter drastically our food production potentialities. Superphosphate had not yet been invented, ammonia fixation had not begun to supply nitrogenous fertilizers, fungicides and insecticides were inefficient or unknown, the internal combustion engine was not yet supplanting muscle power, plant improvement was by selection rather than by hybridization, and food storage did not permit perishables to be stored for long or transported far. He was woefully ignorant about our food producing potentialities, and he had never heard of the Planned Parenthood Association.

Nevertheless the world is plagued today by the spectre of too many hands reaching for too little food. We are all concerned with whether the population explosion can be controlled before our food supplies fall farther behind, as Malthus predicted more than a hundred years ago.

We can separate the parts of the world into the fat and the hungry — the well-fed parts of our planet are those where the agricultural revolutions that have occurred in the last 100 years have had an effect — the hungry parts are where they have not. Our objective is to bring these agricultural revolutions to bear on the subsistence agriculture of the developing nations, and in addition to develop new possibilities for food production that are not used today.

In Canada, much of our potential agriculture production is lost because we do not apply efficiently what we know. From this point of view, we should include Canada as an underdeveloped country — one of those that could increase its agricultural production by at least 50% if we applied efficiently the knowledge we already have. There is a moral here for ourselves as well as for the developing countries — that the application of what we already know is at least as important as searching for new answers to problems.

We should recognize that the problems are not only what should be done, and how it should be done, but in some regions, even whether it will be tried! Hunger and starvation are traditional in many parts of the world — what is new is the extent of our concern, and the willingness of the have nations to be partners with the have-nots in tackling problems. Major attention to the long-term problems of the hungry countries can be dated most conveniently by the creation of F.A.O., with its program of technical assistance which has been vigorous for almost twenty years. It is a cause of grave disquiet that F.A.O.'s latest figures of per capita food supplies indicate that by running hard, with national, bilateral and international programs aimed at increasing food production, we have barely managed to hold our own. The hungry nations are as hungry today as they were before the effort began.

Increases in food production in the hungry countries are being matched by population increase — and will likely continue to be, unless there is a new scale of effort in additional food production and in population control.

In view of our record in increasing per capita food supplies over the past twenty years, one can only conclude that our scale of effort has been inadequate — that the war on hunger involves our emotions, but not our resources on a scale sufficient to improve the sad picture. We are concerned for our fellow-man, and to be effective, our concern in the have nations must be expressed in a scale of technical assistance many times what we have today. Our efforts thus far have been chiefly effective in giving us in the have nations a feeling of contributing, of being helpful, but have not been effective in making an impact on living in the have not countries, for which they are designed. At this scale, hunger will always be with us.

If we are to pay more than lip service to the concept of alleviating hunger in the have not countries, we must not only make a greater effort, but make our efforts in every field where the results will be rewarding. The potentialities in the various fields of food production are of utmost concern in comparing the merits of different programs — the discussions we are looking forward to will be most illuminating.

Let us keep in our minds the motto of F.A.O., which best expresses the challenge of our times, FIAT PANIS, "Let there be bread." □

This Centennial Lecture was presented to the Agricultural Institute of Canada, June 26, 1967 at Macdonald College. This article was partly transcribed from a recording made during the presentation and partly from the text.

FOOD FOR ALL — CAN AGRICULTURE PROVIDE?



by Dr. C. F. Bentley,
Dean, Faculty of Agriculture,
University of Alberta, Edmonton.

I believe that this topic concerns not only the health and happiness but very literally the survival of men, hundreds of millions of people. In the century ahead the general destiny of mankind is in gravest doubt. I believe we live in the most exciting times in the history of men. Let us take a look at some of the major milestones in human history and progress. We must include the controlled use of fire, the development of tools, the development of agriculture and the harnessing of nuclear energy. Of those major milestones in the history of man I propose that agriculture has had a far greater effect on human progress than the others and this is likely to continue for some time.

Agricultural Development.

When the time saving art of agriculture was commenced men had leisure time to develop their minds. The results have been: writing, the sciences and the arts — developments which have distinguished, characterized and accelerated human progress these last 10 thousands years.

We are aware of the marvelous achievements of many of the ancient civilizations which had remarkable agriculture development. The Greek and Roman authors who wrote on the subject described things with detail and perception that are unsurpassed today. Some of the amazing accomplishments of early agriculture as an art, include development of such things as the calendar, astronomy, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and engineering as used in irrigation. Truly agriculture caused a revolution in human progress.

In our part of the world today we must not forget that contemporary as well as earlier civilization is dependent on agriculture. But during the last century or two especially since the time of Liebig, some countries have experienced a revolution in agricul-

ture due to the application of science to its problems. And utterly unprecedented progress has resulted. Let me cite a single example to illustrate that statement.

In the last hundred and fifty years the increasing productivity of the workers on the farms in the United States has freed such an amount of labour that there has been a three-fold increase in the proportion of the labour force producing other goods and services. Science, industrialization, and the new technology in agriculture have in combination resulted in unprecedented security, comforts and convenience, for the average citizen in the fortunate countries.

Society Enjoys Benefits.

We now enjoy things that were beyond the command of Queen Victoria or any other comparable powerful monarch of previous centuries. The role of agriculture in enabling Canada and the United States to attain the highest level of living of any of the industrialized nations is perhaps inadequately

appreciated by the general members of society today. Canada as we know it owes its existence to agriculture. The opening up and the developments of the West was for agricultural purposes, agricultural exports earned the foreign exchange so vital to the new nation and agricultural areas represented markets for the infant industries of central Canada. I have compiled a wide array of figures to establish absolutely conclusively that agriculture, through increased efficiency in production has made a more important contribution to economic progress and the improvement of living levels in Canada, than any other major sector of the economy in the hundred years that this country has existed. Let me cite one proof.

Level of Living Rises.

In terms of constant dollars or better still, in terms of actual amount of production per citizen, per year, our Canadian production and consequently level of living has increased five fold in our first hundred years. This is a remarkable achievement. In that same time the productivity of the average Canadian farm worker has increased at least ten fold. So, the contribution of agriculture to that remarkable achievement of Canada in its first century has been substantially greater than has the rest of the economy. I repeat, no other major sector of the economy has made a better or more important contribution to the improvement in level of living for Canadians during our first century. I don't believe that any country has attained an industrialized status without having a productive agriculture.

The percent of family disposable income spent for food or the number of hours a workman must work to earn his food are close guides to the comparative levels of living in countries and to the extent of industrialization

of countries. In Canada and the United States on the average less than 20% of disposable income is spent for food. In Western Europe the average is 30% of disposable income. These two areas have a great advantage over most of the rest of the world where 40 or more percent of family income goes for food. In India it is currently between 50 & 60 percent.

Stages of Agricultural Development.

The evolution of traditional agriculture to our highly efficient agriculture has been characterized by five principal aspects or stages of development. They are: (1) Mechanization; with motor power replacing muscle power. (2) Chemicalization; the wide spread use of chemicals greatly reducing and sometimes eliminating hand labour. (3) Biological improvements through applications of genetics and nutrition. (4) Business management which today includes the sophisticated use of computers. And (5) the modern methods of processing and preserving foods.

This new agriculture, is characterized by the massive use of capital; by a substantial reduction in the labour required on farms; and by an unprecedented requirement for high levels of education, not only on the part of management but of the workers concerned with agricultural production.

Man The Provider.

These things in combination have, in the industrialized nations, made man literally "the provider" for the first time in history. In such countries it is possible to have "food for all". Members of this Institute are well aware of the fact that in the years immediately ahead, in a decade or two, we are going to see further wonderful advances in the efficiency and productivity of agriculture in areas such as ours. It is forecast that by the early 1980's the percent of the labour force in the United States engaged in farm work will be down to or below 5% and that the cost of food as a percentage of family disposable income will be down to 12 to 15 percent. We in Canada can share those boons if we have the will and the wisdom to accord agriculture the necessary support. Truly man can be a great provider. Thus by the new methods in agriculture man the provider has produced food for all with unprecedented quality and reliability of supply. But paradoxically there are more hungry mouths and undernourished people in the world today than ever before in the history of mankind. And the gap is widening! In the poor countries "there is not food for all" and man is not "the provider". Currently thousands are dying daily from malnutrition and hunger. Responsible

informed scientists are forecasting that within a decade or two tens of millions in the poor countries will die of hunger and famine unless unprecedented progress can be made in the increasing of world food production.

Birthrate Must Equal Deathrate.

Food for all; can agriculture provide it? My answer to that question is to make two very different statements. First, unless the world rate of population increase is very sharply reduced and soon, far more people will die of hunger and starvation during Canada's second century than will have died from those causes in any previous century. Secondly, if the birthrate is soon brought into approximate balance with death rate the possibilities for progress in the poor countries are sparkling. Then man the provider can make food for all a reality.

How can these statements be reconciled? To do so let us make some comparisons between the industrialized and the poor countries. I believe the last two decades has seen a new major advance in civilization with massive international technical assistance that has been aimed at the twin goals of improving the economic and social conditions for people in poor countries. But generally, if we realistically appraised the result there has been rather negligible and genuinely disappointing improvement in the countries concerned.

Gap Widens.

In spite of billions spent on aid "the have — have not gap", is growing. In 1938 the per capita income of the United States was 15 times what it was in India, today it is more than 35 times. The gap is widening. As far as I am aware every bloody revolution of the last two decades has occurred in a country with a per capita income of less than 300 dollars per year. The simple facts are whether it be poor people in North America or in other countries poor people have a new thirst for the rich full life, they have a new desire to share the bounties that we enjoy. I believe that the widening gap must not only be halted but the trend must be reversed or in my opinion it will be fatal to the world and Canada will not celebrate a second Centennial. To understand the failure of the so-called development decade in which we now live, let's consider how Canada was able to achieve the five fold increase in the production per capita and level of living in this our first century. I suggest that there are six basic factors that have been primarily responsible for that achievement.

Why Canada Succeeded.

(1) We today have more capable

workers because of more years of education. (2) We have better and more productive ways of doing things as a consequence of research at home and abroad. (3) Due to savings and investment we have the capital tools necessary to apply the knowledge. (4) We have a wealth of natural resources, rich agricultural land, abundant fuel and energy, rich ores, plenty of water, and vast forests. (5) We have had a high proportion of the population in the productive members of the worker force category, the burden of dependents to productive workers has been one favorable for production. (6) We have had an economic system which encourages productivity because personal gain is related to effort and innovation. I repeat, I submit that the happy combination of those factors has been primarily responsible for Canada's ability to increase five fold the production per capita in our first hundred years.

With few exceptions not one of the first of those five factors is favourable in the poor countries. Moreover the very rapid rates of population increase applying in those countries is tending to make each of those five factors progressively less less favorable than it is at present. High birth rates hinder or prevent consequential improvement in educational offerings in poor countries. Government spending for education, hospitals, social services and such take the money to the extent that there is little left for countries with high birth rates to do the research and experimentations to get better methods. Savings and investment are extremely difficult for poor countries as well as for poor families. Every increase in population for a country means less resources per capita, as well as less freedom for individuals. The more rapid the rate of population increase the higher the burden of dependent children. Sweden with a half a percent per year as the rate of population growth has only 23 percent of the population aged less than 15 years. Honduras with over 3 percent per year as the rate of population increase has over 50 percent of the population under 15. On a world basis, and especially in poor countries, a rapid rate of population growth makes consequential economic and social improvement extremely difficult. But world population is literally zooming. The daily increase in world population almost equals the week day attendance at Expo.

The world health organization in the last two decades has been amazingly successful. It has succeeded in greatly reducing the death rate. The Food and Agriculture Organization has not only contributed to that but has perhaps in

a way exceeded the contribution of W.H.O., because literally hundreds of millions of people now living would not be alive had it not been for the increase in food production that has been possible as a consequence of F.A.O.'s contribution. But, on a food per person basis we have made little if any progress and during the last 5 years on a world basis there has been no improvement in food per capita.

With few exceptions technical assistance so far has generally failed in the twin goals of economic and social improvement for the peoples in poor countries. Many Canadians really are not adequately aware of the grim conditions of living in some of the poor countries.

The Population Dilemma.

Man The Provider cannot provide Food For All if the population problem is disregarded. If the rates of population increase and of food production increase that have applied in the 1960's are continued to the year 2000 by that time we will only have $\frac{2}{3}$ as much food per person as we have today; and I would remind you that the consensus is that more than half of the world's people are now inadequately fed.

The task ahead may be summarized dramatically: in the next 33 years food production must be doubled to maintain the present inadequate level of food supply — and it has taken 10,000 years to attain the present level of production.

Increasing population makes every human problem more difficult to solve. We have reached the point in the affairs of men where parenthood is not a personal nor a private matter. The requirements of food, clothing and shelter, as well as the problems of pollution, urban sprawl, education, poverty, mental illness, delinquency, public health and crime, together with the inescapable reductions in personal freedom are in combination taxing the resources of this earth as well as the temper and sanity of man. Adam Smith said that any government which fails to provide food for its people will fall. Tens of revolutions during the last two decades have proven the correctness of that statement. But today the question is how long can we keep world peace if famine continues to stalk so much of mankind? I believe the celebration of a second Canadian Centennial depends on solution of the population problem.

Facing the Facts.

For far too long, we have lacked candor and honesty in discussions concerning sex, pregnancies, family size and related matters. As a consequence it is not generally known that on a

world basis the great majority of families do not intend or desire to have so many children. Proof of that statement is the fact that abortion is the most widely practiced method of human fertility control today. In some respects, the middle and upper social classes don't know the facts of life. In poor families, sexual intercourse plays a larger recreational role than in other economic strata. But poor people know less about effective means of birth control than other groups and consequently they have proportionately many more children. The amount of unnecessary misery and unhappiness caused by and endured by the tens of millions of unintended children born each year in poor homes further impoverished by their unwanted birth defies comprehension. Recent data shows conclusively that even among poor, illiterate, rural people there is an overwhelming desire to limit family size. There is also a ready acceptance, and high effectiveness, of birth control when the necessary information and supplies are available.

The world's greatest need today is leadership for a crash program to bring the birth rate down to the death rate. And let there be no mistake: either the birth rate will come down or the death rate will go up. Moreover, there is nothing including welfare, education, medicine, science, and agriculture which can do so much to permanently eradicate poverty and unnecessary human misery as limiting reproduction among those unable to provide their children with food, clothing, shelter, love, and education to at least some minimum levels of adequacy. If parenthood occurred only as a consequence of specifically taken decisions on the part of people wishing to have children, it is probable that the world population problem would be solved.

One of the world's citizens is in a uniquely advantageous position to lead a global attack on the population problem. Pope Paul could do more to defuse the population bomb than any other person. If he would accept the recommendation of his commission and spearhead a program of promoting birth control on a world-wide basis, he would go down in history as one of the greatest men of the 20th century — and not improbably of all time.

Now let us return to the problem of feeding the human family. Two decades of experience have made it clear that only generally disappointing and disheartening rates of social and economic improvement are made in poor countries with high rates of population growth. There, the dream of FOOD FOR ALL has not been realized. Must it be so?

NO! NO! NO!

We know that low birth rates favour high rates of economic and social progress. We have before us the examples of the fine achievements of Japan and of Western Europe in recent years. They have had the highest rates of economic growth of any countries in the world and they have had the lowest rates of population increase.

According to Spengler's formula Mexico, because of a 3.1 percent rate of population increase, must spend nine to 12 percent of the country's gross national product on public, industrial and consumer capital just to maintain the present level of living there. No wonder such a rapid rate of population growth hampers development plans aimed at improving the level of living!

Governments in many poor countries have recognized that economic growth is hampered or entirely frustrated by rapid population growth and are trying to reduce the birth rate in their countries. With few exceptions, the whole swath of countries from Korea through China, Japan, Thailand, Malaya, India and the Near East over to Morocco have government programs aimed at reducing the birth rate. Too few of our people know that in India huge billboards are among the methods used to advertise and promote birth control. Even fewer Canadians know that there is no resistance to those programs and that the pitifully inadequate staffs are tremendously successful in what they are doing. Shamefully few Canadians know that many countries, but especially India and Pakistan, have pleaded for our help with their population problems.

Outstanding Swedish Leadership.

Sweden has been outstanding in the amount and nature of assistance which it has given to poor countries. If the Swedish philosophy, behaviour, and generosity were matched by rich and poor countries alike, FOOD FOR ALL could become a reality within this century.

Sweden is distinctive in three respects:

- A philosophy, at home and abroad, that every child should be specifically desired, intended and wanted.
- Generosity in international assistance: Sweden contributes one percent of its gross national product to assistance. (Canada contributes about 0.5 percent.)
- Swedish aid is given almost exclusively for population control work.

If the aid giving countries would follow the Swedish examples, at home and abroad, the population problem could be largely solved within the next two to four decades.

Positions for Canada.

As a proud Canadian, I should like to

see my country become a real leader contributing to what could be the greatest upward thrust of mankind. I am convinced that in our efforts to assist our fellowmen, Canadians must vigorously promote world population adjustment. However, I believe it would be morally and ethically indefensible for us to urge other peoples to reduce their birth rates if there were no adjustment in Canada rates of reproduction. Of course, such a front would be politically unwise too. Moreover, I am convinced that existing differences in the birth rates of different social levels in Canada are deteriorating the overall quality of our people.

If Canadians could find the courage and honesty to take effective action on our Canadian population problem, we would then be in a position to play the role which can reasonably be expected of us in leading an attack on the world's population problem.

Aid Should Be Tied to Population Adjustment.

Canada is committed to providing about 50 million dollars worth of food aid to India during the current year. I am of the opinion that in the long run that food aid, as it is now being provided, will do more harm than good, because it will have the effect of increasing the number of people surviving on the lowest of subsistence levels. Some year we shall be unable to provide the food upon which such people will be dependent — with awful consequences.

If our food aid to India were maintained at the present level for 10 years, and if it were firmly tied to a program of achieving birth control there, Canada could enable the Indian Government to achieve its population control goal of the next 10 years: re-

duction of the birth rate from 40 to 25 per 1,000.

Canadian Aid and Agrologists.

Canada must continue, and by all means expand, its aid program. Pending population adjustment and agricultural advances in the poor countries, cereal grains should logically constitute a substantial part of Canadian aid. However, food or any other aid not tied to programs designed to achieve the earliest possible and reasonable development of food self-sufficiency in recipient countries will, in my opinion, do more harm than good in any long term appraisal of total human misery and suffering. I therefore believe that only population control is more important than improvement of the productivity and efficiency of agriculture if poor countries are to realize their aspirations for consequential economic growth in the next few decades. If Canadian aid programs are to be something more than window dressing and surplus disposal devices, they should be primarily beamed at the two goals of population adjustment and agricultural advancement.

Aid in the field of agriculture must be concentrated on practical programs designed to produce higher yields per acre and to increase output per agricultural worker. To that end, sending qualified agrologists overseas, with adequate support for their work, continues to be the best assistance Canada can provide in the field of agriculture.

Canada should contribute one percent of the gross national product to aid programs: we are the second most affluent industrialized nation. If one-quarter of such an aid program were used to provide Canadian agrologists, with the supporting staff and facilities required for their effective work, there

would be at least 2,500 agrologists helping to increase food production in poor countries. Such an expanded program of technical assistance need not reduce the emphasis or effort on population control: agricultural technical assistance too could be tied to matching programs of birth control operated by the recipient countries.

With effective programs of birth control and agricultural improvement, the poor countries could attain, within two or three decades, rates of improvement in the levels and conditions of living for their people which might match, or even exceed, the Japanese accomplishment of the last decade. Could anything else contribute more to the reduction of global human misery, suffering and unhappiness?

Food for All —Can Agriculture Provide?

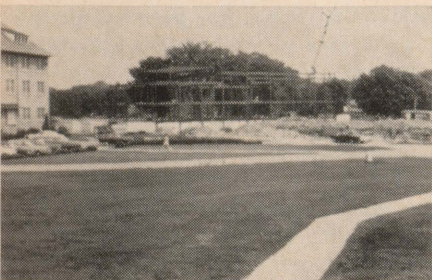
Ladies and gentlemen, if we can but find the open mindedness, the courage, the ingenuity, the open-heartedness, the boldness and the stick-to-it-for-decades determination needed, we already have the knowledge to enable the motto of the Agricultural Institute of Canada *Gibus ad Omnes* — Food For All — to become a reality for the whole of mankind before Canada's second Centennial.

The balancing of birth and death rates on a world basis, and giving agriculture the support and recognition it merits, are inescapable co-requirements of that lofty goal.

I am a proud Canadian agrologist. During Canada's second century I should like to see my profession and my country play a role of real leadership in making FOOD FOR ALL a literal reality.

We have the power and the knowledge needed. Have we the courage, the will and the wisdom? □

MACDONALD COLLEGE STUDENT CENTENNIAL CENTRE



Macdonald centennial students centre.

This new center is being constructed where the huts used to be; the last hut was torn down last fall. It will contain about 35,000 square feet of usable space in its basement and two floors above ground.

The finances for this project came largely from private donations with

generous support from the students' council. The cost of the building will be about one and a quarter million dollars.

A committee, made up of students and faculty, spent over a year in the careful planning of facilities which would eventually go into this center-meeting hall to seat approximately 1000 persons, six meeting rooms with additional space for editorial offices of the college newspaper and yearbook, snack bar, lounge, games area, reception room, administrative unit, staff living quarters, and a much enlarged college book shop.

The architect is optimistic that the building will be opened officially before the Class of '68 leaves the campus next spring. □

STAFF ANNOUNCEMENT

The staff of the Department of Soil Science are happy to announce the return of the Warkentins, Ben, Jane and family, to Macdonald College.

Ben will resume his research and teaching in Soil Physics, filling the void he created when he left for Massachusetts.

The Warkentins are returning after a year at Amherst. Before this, they were at Macdonald College for nine years. During this time, Ben was with the Department of Agriculture Physics and then was named Head of the new Department of Soil Science in 1962, where he remained until 1966.

The Warkentins will live in Beaconsfield. □

Centennial Youth Exchange



There have been two exchange programs. In the first program 11 young people from Quebec travelled to Alberta for three weeks. They travelled in that province, met many people and spent six days at the Goldeye Lake Camp.

The second part of the exchange saw 24 young people from Alberta, 12 from Ontario and 11 from Quebec meet at Macdonald College. This group spent 10 days together, travelling, going to Expo, and participating in a seminar on leadership. Then each youth from Ontario and Quebec hosted one of the young people from Alberta in their home for a week. The Alberta party then met in Toronto, visited Niagara Falls and returned to Alberta.

No-one can tell the story as well as some of the young people involved.

Margaret Kilgour is from Shawville, Quebec. Margaret went to Alberta.

The following day Galen Driver asked her some questions about her trip.

Galen. "Margaret, when did you leave, and where did you go?"

Margaret. "We left on Sunday night, July 2nd, and went by train to Edmonton."

Galen. "How many were in the Quebec group?"

Margaret. "There were 11 of us plus our chaperon"

Galen. "Tell us a little more about your trip"

Margaret. "On Tuesday morning we toured Edmonton and from there we went to Camp Goldeye where we spent two days attending the Junior Farmers of Alberta's annual meeting. After this meeting we went to stay at farm homes in Alberta. Then on Tuesday we all went to the Calgary Stampede and then we travelled by car to Banff and to Lake Louise. After this motor trip we returned to the same farm homes for three days."

Galen. "What did you do at the farms?"

Margaret. "We got to know the people and visited other farms as well. If there were some interesting things to see, our hosts showed them to us."

Galen. "Now after this second visit to the farms I believe you went to Goldeye Lake again."

Margaret. "Yes, we spent six days at Goldeye; this is where we had our leadership training course. Our main themes were citizenship, cooperatives, public speaking, conduct of meetings and group dynamics. The leaders sat back and we carried out the program."

Many beautiful sights of Alberta were seen by the Quebec group. Lake Louise is in background. (L. to R.): Ross Jones, W. Brome; Clayton Murphy, Huntingdon; Barbara Russell, Maryland; Carol Schuler, Alta.; Margaret Kilgour, Shawville; Carolyn Templeton, Howick; Douglas Hunter, Huntingdon; Pauline Andrews, supervisor, Que. group; Douglas Nixon, Melbourne; Sandra Parkinson, Rawdon; Andrew Clark, Brownsburg; Max Dallenbach, Macdonald College; and John Hatlie, Lachute.

Galen. "So the young people ran the program."

Margaret. "Oh, yes, at all these things the leaders were just there as guides."

Galen. "Now that you have been home a day, what are some of your impressions, what did you enjoy most?"

Margaret. "I'd say meeting the people and seeing their country and I enjoyed comparing their crops to ours. The Rockies were beautiful."

Peter Hamilton interviewed a second member of the group.

Peter. "More and more boys and girls from the rural areas are getting opportunities to find out what is happening in other parts of Canada. Max Dallenbach is 16 years old and going into grade 10. He just spent 3½ weeks in Alberta as part of a Centennial Youth Exchange program. Max, give us your impressions of Alberta."

Max. "The northern half is not much different from what we have in Quebec. The central part and the southern half of Alberta of course are the prairie, the vast wheat fields and just the flatness of the land really gets you."

Peter. "Very different from here."

Max. "Yes, they are."

Peter. "Briefly, tell me what you did in the 3½ weeks."

Max. "Of course six days were spent travelling back and forth, one week was spent at Goldeye Lake in the Rockies where we took part in a leadership development course, and one week when we went to Banff, to the Stampede and stayed with an Albertan family."

Peter. "Did you find there were differences in the people and the families in Alberta than you would find here in Quebec?"

Max. "Again, yes, in Alberta the people are something like in the Maritimes where they move a little slower. But all told there isn't much difference."

Peter. "What do the Alberta people think or question you about Quebec? Are they curious about Quebec?"

Max. "Yes, they are very curious, they ask if we're still blowing up mail boxes. Especially the young people were interested in Quebec."

Peter. "What do you think are the good things which come out of an exchange like this, what are the important things?"

Max. "Well, there will be a liaison between the two provinces, people will write us and we will write back. Now we know about Alberta and they know about Quebec. That will help to unify Canada anyway."

Peter. "Does it make you think Canada is a little smaller since you've seen the country?"

Max. "Well it's still a pretty big country."

Jack Akin is from Taber, Alberta.

Jack talked to Galen Driver during their stay at Macdonald College about why he came east.

Jack. "The main reason was to see Expo. I won a trip from Edmonton. I'm sure glad I did."

Galen. "How many are in your group, Jack?"

Jack. "There are 24 plus our two chaperons."

Galen. "What have you been doing since you arrived here a week ago?"

Jack. "Well, it has just been wonderful; we've had a seminar on leadership, parties, dancing and a three-day visit to Expo."

Galen. "Jack, the next phase of the program is when the 24 people from Alberta visit the homes of the young people from Quebec and Ontario. Are you looking forward to this visit?"

Jack. "Yes, I am. I want to learn about the kind of farming they do. I know it's basically dairy but it's more, it's got to be more; what kinds of feed they use and what kinds of cattle and things like that."

Galen. "Have you ever been in this province before?"

(Please turn to page 21; see YOUTH EXCHANGE)

ORMSTOWN YOUTHS CENTENNIAL PROJECT

By Teresa Whelton

4-H organizations across Canada are sponsoring many varied Centennial projects — everything from youth exchange programs to Universal campsites.

The 4-H club in Ormstown, under the leadership of Garth Cavers, is no exception to this rule. These young

Idaho, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Most of the guests have come in groups representing 4-H clubs and Boy Scout organizations. Bus loads arrive at the site daily, and usually stay for a seven-day period — because the majority of these people have purchased a seven-day Expo passport. Many families also camp at the site with trailers and tents. These families also usually spend the most of their time visiting the Expo site.

The 4-H club charges a basic rate of \$1 per person per night for barracks accommodation and \$0.50 per person per night for trailer or tent accommodation.

Connie McCaig, receptionist for the campsite, quoted an approximate registration to date of 3,500 individuals. The camp has handled an average of 60-70 people per day, with their busiest day having 80 people in barracks, 100 trailers and 30 tents on the site.

The Ormstown Centennial Committee has co-operated with the 4-H club on this project. Mrs. Lindsay Cullen, secretary of the committee, has given a great deal of her time and energy in looking after correspondence, reservations and the financial arrangements of the site.

Wendell Holmes, president of the Ormstown 4-H club, is promoting an entertainment committee through his 4-H club. Usually on Wednesday evenings they have a dance with a local band on the site. On every other evening, baseball teams may be seen in action at the campground. Parents of the 4-H members often turn out for these games, and an opportunity arises for them to meet the out-of-town guests. When groups arrive at the campsite during the afternoon a movie describing Expo is used as a means of entertaining the group. The Dining Hall is

also open during the evenings for a social rendez-vous.

Constant supervision is provided for the young people while on the site. A night supervisor is on duty, and the daylight hours are shared by Connie McCaig, Mrs. Cullen and another supervisor. All groups visiting the site must be chaperoned by their group leaders before the reservations will be accepted.

The citizens of Ormstown have proved very co-operative with the 4-H club. The staff at the site expressed special thanks to Major Jean Paul Riendeau, Mayor Bruno Beaulieu, Canadian Imperial Bank Manager Jack Taylor and the parents of many of the 4-H club members.



Massachusetts 4-H group leaving site.

people felt that since they lived in Quebec, the host province of Expo, they could act as hosts to some of our Expo guests. "To meet as many people as possible across Canada and the United States" is their primary goal.

In order to attain this goal the Exhibition grounds at Ormstown have been provided for trailer parking and tenting. Two hundred cots have been set up in what used to be horse stalls. These barrack-like sleeping quarters have been ingeniously converted from the stalls into a surprisingly neat and sanitary sleeping area. The Dining Hall on the site is being used to serve breakfast to the guests.

The first guests registered on June 10 and the campsite will be open until Labor Day Week-end. To date, the campsite has had guests from every province in Canada, except Newfoundland, and eleven American states including Mass., Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Ohio,



Wendell Holmes, Connie McCaig, Mrs. Lindsay Cullen — saying goodbye to one of camp guests.

So many Exhibition and fair grounds in Quebec are unoccupied during the greater part of the year. The Ormstown 4-H club members saw a need and they set out to fulfill that need using the available facilities and their time and energy. I feel that this is a very commendable Centennial project. Couldn't other communities sponsor projects such as this? □

Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service,
Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

FARM BEAUTIFICATION CONTEST

This month in the **FAMILY FARM** *Section*

page 12

Farm Beautification Contest

page 13

Inter-Provincial 4-H Club Visits

page 14

Paul Méthot Retires

page 15

Farm Improvement Works

page 16

Fertility of Rams



The house of Ernest Jalbert of Sainte-Praxède in Wolfe County. Starting from scratch in 1931 during the depression, Mr. Jalbert has made a farm and a home at the same time out of the forest.

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, Mr. Clément Vincent, has announced the manner in which the prize money and other awards will be distributed among the winners in Quebec's Farm Beautification contest.

The province-wide competition, which was organized for this year to co-incide with Expo 67, has attracted over 10,000 competitors grouped in 66 regional contests. Officials of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization are now visiting the farms entered for the competition.

For purposes of awards, the approximately 10,000 competitors have been divided into two groups. The first of these is a special class for amateur farmers and farms belonging to religious communities and commanders of the Order of Agricultural Merit. The winner in this class will receive the provincial trophy, a gold medal and a diploma. Those placing second and third will receive a trophy and a diploma and silver and bronze medals.

The other group is the general class for all competitors not entered in the special class.

Each of the regional contests has been allotted a sum of \$1,350 to be distributed as follows: first prize \$200, second prize \$150, third prize \$100, two prizes of \$75, five of \$50, fifteen of \$20, fifteen of \$10, and ten of \$5. The winner in each regional contest will also receive a gold medal, the runner-up a silver medal, and the third-placed competitor a bronze medal.

Each competitor among the top fifty in each contest will receive a diploma, graded as follows according to the percentage of points scored: 80% and over "very great merit", 70 to 80% "great merit", 60 to 70% "merit".

On the basis of the visits they have already made, the judges conclude that this competition has aroused a great deal of interest among farmers throughout the province and, in many cases, will have helped to develop a care for beauty, neatness, and order.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY
OMER BEAUDOIN

INTER- PROVINCIAL 4-H CLUB VISITS

Interprovincial 4-H visits are well on the way to becoming a happy tradition. In 1967, they took place between the 10th and 24th of July, for the fifth year in succession. As in previous years, these exchange visits were organized by the provincial clubs and the Canadian Council on 4-H Clubs and sponsored and financed by the Royal Bank of Canada.

A total of ninety 4-H Club members — nine from each province — chosen for their personality and practical and effective contributions to their clubs' activities, took part in the exchange of visits. Each of these 4-H delegates spent two weeks with a farm family in another province.

The Quebec delegates met at St-Hyacinthe for a dinner given by the Royal Bank and, on the following

morning, left for Dorval airport to fly to the provinces they were to visit. On arrival in their respective host provinces, they attended an official reception before going on to the families which entertained them. Each host family showed its guest the local places of interest and historical sites. It also arranged for the young 4-H member to take part in club meetings with the aim of making contacts and encouraging mutual exchanges of ideas about club activities.

These interprovincial exchange visits are intended to contribute to better understanding between the residents of the different provinces. Getting to know one another better is a big preliminary step in that direction.

The following is a list of the Quebec delegates and their destination.

Name	Address	Destination
Léon CHAMPAGNE	St-Pierre de Sorel Richelieu County	Newfoundland
Brigitte BRODEUR	Béloil Verchères County	Prince Edward Island
Serge MALO	St-Antoine-sur-Richelieu Richelieu County	Nova Scotia
Pierre BOULAY	St-Thomas d'Aquin St-Hyacinthe County	New Brunswick
Colette MICHON	La Présentation St-Hyacinthe County	Ontario
Claire GENDRON	St-Antoine Richelieu County	Manitoba
Michel MILETTE	St-Ours Richelieu County	Saskatchewan
Raymond BEAUDRY	St-Marc-sur-Richelieu Verchères County	Alberta
Pierre-Paul ARCHAMBAULT	St-Marc Verchères County	British Columbia

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.



A future member of a 4-H club? René Jean of Chicoutimi with his pet rabbit Jeannot.

PAUL METHOT RETIRES

There are some men whose retirement cannot pass unnoticed: Mr. Paul Méthot is one of them, both because of his long service with the Quebec Department of Agriculture — almost half a century — and because of the scope and merit of his activities in Quebec and throughout Canada.

Mr. Méthot is a native of Trois-Rivières. Upon his graduation from the Agricultural Institute at Oka, he joined the staff of the Quebec Department of Agriculture in 1920 as a horticultural fieldman. The following year he was transferred to the seed division of which he was appointed head in 1929 and has worked in this branch of agriculture during the rest of his career. As secretary of the Quebec Seed Board he was responsible for the organization of many grain-growing contests which have resulted, over the years, in considerable increases in the yields of our crops. A large part of the credit for the production of pedigree seed in Quebec and for the increasing use made of such seed by the farmers is also due to him.

Mr. Méthot organized the seed farm of the Quebec Department of agriculture in collaboration with the Chairman of the Department of Agronomy of Macdonald College and, at about the same time (1932), he was appointed official representative for Quebec in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. In recognition of his services, the board of directors of the C. S. G. A. later made him an honorary member for life.

The old saying about good being inconspicuous fits Paul Méthot perfectly for, in addition to benefiting his fel-



Representatives of the Que. Dep't of Agriculture and Colonization and of Macdonald College with Paul Méthot. From l. to r.: Nazaire Parent, plant productions div.; Benoît Lavigne, associate deputy minister; Mr. Méthot; André Auger, vice-pres., Que. Farm Credit Bureau; and Dr. Emile Lods, Macdonald College.

low-countrymen by his wide and detailed technical knowledge, he has been an ambassador of goodwill from one end of Canada to the other. His firmness and unaffected good-heartedness have won him the respect and genuine friendship of English-speaking Canadians, with whom he has been in constant contact. He has often been called upon to travel across Canada on missions calling for the tact and discernment with which he has unfailingly carried them out.

During the dinner given to those attending the recent meeting of the C.S.G.A. at Laval University, Mr. Garnet Richard, an ex-president, expressed the Association's thanks and tribute to Mr. Méthot for his conspicuous services to the cause of good seed throughout Canada and for the qualities of heart and mind that have earned him the esteem and friendship of all who have the good fortune to know him.

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Mr. Méthot has been active in all good causes. He was a member of the C.S.T.A. and a founding member of the Corporation des Agronomes du Québec, and is a life member of the C.S.G.A. and of the National Brewers' Institute. For twenty-five years he has been a churchwarden and a director of the "Caisse Populaire" of the parish of Notre-Dame du Chemin where he has lived for 30 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Méthot have three daughters, and seven grandchildren whom they will undoubtedly continue to cherish and spoil a little. The authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization and colleagues and friends wish them a long and happy retirement.

Intermediate Agricultural Schools Prospectus for 1967/1968 Published

The Department of Education has just published the 1967/1968 edition of the intermediate agricultural schools prospectus. This 20-page brochure provides complete information pertaining to the intermediate agricultural schools, to the agricultural home economics course and to the adult courses offered in the twelve agricultural schools of the Department of Education and by Macdonald College of McGill University.

This prospectus is the eleventh of a series covering all the aspects of vocational courses offered in the schools and institutes of the Department of Education: institutes of technology, specialized institutes, trades schools, specialized trades schools. Four of these prospectuses have been published in French and in English. Another brochure explains the nature and requirements of intensive courses while a bilingual one gives the list of special evening courses offered by the Montreal Institute of Technology.

Another folder gives a detailed list of the places where each of the specialties are offered, both at the secondary and college levels.

The publications were released in connection with a publicity campaign launched four months ago by the Information Service of the Department of Education in an effort to stimulate young

people's interest for vocational courses.

These courses at the secondary-school level are offered in 40 trades schools and 6 highly specialized institutes.

Since August 23, 1965, the Department of Education has assumed responsibility for agricultural education in Quebec, with the exception of the institutes of agricultural technology — which remain under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization — and of the university faculties of agriculture.

In the substantial report they presented last October to the Ministers of Education and of Agriculture and Colonization, the members of the Study Committee on Vocational Agricultural Education advocated the integration of this branch of education with the educational system as a whole, as well as the democratization of its structures. To give effect to the Report of the Study Committee, a "mission" was formed to meet the representatives of the fields of Agriculture and Education with a view to studying with them the concrete action to be undertaken in the light of the Committee's recommendations.

The Intermediate Agricultural Schools prospectus or any other of the series may be obtained by writing to the Information Service of the Department of Education, P.O. Box 40, Quebec 4.

Farm Improvement Works

The Minister of Agriculture and Colonization offers farmers the benefits of the use of heavy machinery suitable for improving land, at a greatly reduced hourly rate thanks to a generous subsidy paid directly to the contractor.

a) BENEFICIARIES

The benefits of this assistance policy are offered to anyone operating a farm and wishing to make it more profitable.

b) NATURE OF WORK AND CONDITIONS

1. This assistance policy for the rapid improvement of farmlands applies only to projects with a genuine agricultural object such as: clearing, removal of stumps and stones, levelling, mounding up lands, surface drainage (dead furrows, water furrows, and ditches), deep ploughing, harrowing of land ploughed at least a foot deep, and construction of farm roads and roads leading into maple bushes and woodlots which are an integral part of the agricultural enterprise.
2. Any farmer wishing to take advantage of the Department's subsidy must first come to an agreement with a contractor of his choice who holds a permit from the Department, concerning the nature of the work and approximate number of hours, the machinery and equipment to be used, the charge per hour for the machines, and the manner in which the farmer's share will be paid.
3. All work of an agricultural nature must be confined to potentially arable soils forming part of a progressive farming enterprise.
4. Ploughing is to be done only on new land properly prepared for it, and must be deep enough to really improve the soil.
Furthermore, all land intended for deep ploughing must be visited and approved beforehand by a representative of the Department who will specify the depth of ploughing.

c) INADMISSIBLE FARM IMPROVEMENTS

This assistance policy does *not* apply to projects of the following types, which are the responsibility of the Agricultural Hydraulics (Drainage) Division:

1. digging and filling in tile-drainage trenches;
2. construction of farm ponds;
3. digging municipal watercourses and spreading the excavated earth.

In addition, any work detrimental to the conservation of the organic matter or fertility of the soil or its efficient drainage is definitely prohibited. No work will be subsidized on a contractor's farm.

Night work is not permitted.

d) CONTRIBUTION PAYABLE BY THE FARMER PER HOUR OF EFFECTIVE WORK

Special rate for disking or harrowing deep ploughing only	\$2.50
For work, other than disking or harrowing, done with a tractor having a drawbar horsepower capacity between 35 and 59	\$3.00
For work with tractors having a drawbar capacity of 60 to 89 h.p.	\$3.50
For work with tractors of 90 to 109 h.p.	\$4.50
For work with tractors exceeding 110 h.p.	\$5.50
For ploughing requiring the use of two tractors	\$8.00

The contractor may charge the farmer extra for the use of additional equipment on all tractors having a drawbar horsepower of 35 or more, at the following rates:

A charge of 50 cents per effective hour for a pronged blade used for clearing or stone removal; A charge of \$1.00 per effective hour for a back-dozer when used for drainage work;

A charge of \$1.00 per effective hour for a back-hoe used for drainage work or for burying rock-piles (stone removal);

A charge of \$1.00 per effective hour for the use of ploughs penetrating less than 18 inches;

A charge of \$1.00 per effective hour for the use of ploughs penetrating more than 18 inches.

Time taken up in moving equipment from one part of the farm to another is to be charged to the beneficiary at the equivalent hourly rate for effective work.

The charge for the work is to be paid to the contractor or his representative or to the operator of the government machinery.

Every beneficiary must obtain from the operator a receipt for the sum he has paid him, and the beneficiary must sign the statement or report of the work only after the work has been completed.

e) NUMBER OF EFFECTIVE HOURS

The agricultural agent shall prepare a schedule of the farm improvement projects to be carried out and determine the number of subsidizable hours of effective work to be allotted to each farmer.

The subsidy of the Department of Agriculture and Colonization will ordinarily be limited to 30 hours per farmer. The county agricultural agent may, however, authorize an additional number of subsidizable hours for any farm-

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.



Jacques Veilleux of Saint-Benjamin in Dorchester County with his son amid the first harvest of stumps and rocks from part of the land he has cleared — 53 acres in 10 years.

er who has submitted to him a farm plan including a programme of agricultural operations. In such cases, the number of hours must be consistent with the rational development and sound management of the farm.

f) RESPONSIBILITIES

1. The farmer's financial contribution is compulsory: it must be paid by him to the contractor in conformity with the verbal or written agreement which he has arrived at with the contractor.

2. It is in the farmer's own interest that he should supervise the work, insist on a reasonable output from the machinery and suspend any operations which are being carried out in adverse, unproductive, or otherwise inefficient conditions.

3. Anyone making a false statement is guilty of a serious offence and is liable to heavy penalties.

Failing proof of carelessness or culpable negligence on their part, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization and its officials or employees cannot be held responsible for any damage or accident which may be connected directly or indirectly with the carrying out of these projects.

These conditions cancel and supersede all former ones. If necessary, they may be altered in the interests of agriculture and land settlement.

N.B. This assistance policy replaces the previous one and will remain in force until further notice.

ROMEO LALANDE
Deputy Minister

THE FERTILITY OF RAMS

Summer sterility in rams, which refers mainly to the effect of warm weather on a ram's sperm, is recognized in many of the sheep breeding countries of the world; but in general rams produce normal spermatozoa in the testes at all periods of the year. They appear to breed seasonally, but the period is not nearly so clearly defined as that of the ewe.

Some rams, in fact, can provide samples of semen throughout the year which show little or no variation according to seasons, so that changes in sperm production are not invariably seasonal in occurrence.

A more notable seasonal change, however, occurs in the degree of sex drive. Sex drive in the male is in many respects the equivalent of oestrus in the female in that both are the forces in mating. The ewe in heat is not necessarily fertile — there may be no egg shed — and the ram may have alterations in his sex drive which do not necessarily indicate changes in his fertility.

Sex drive or libido in the ram increases as the natural breeding season of his breed-type approaches. The hill breeds, which show the most restricted breeding seasons, tend to show this change in the ram's behaviour most dramatically. Blackface rams, for example, have little or no apparent sex drive in summer, but during autumn it builds up so that, by the onset of the breeding time in Blackface flocks, rams are becoming excessively arrogant. Although they have co-existed amicably in "bachelor groups" in the non-breeding season, they begin to fight with one another in the fall. Their battles consist of vigorous head-on charges which rarely result in real injury.

When rams are liberated with the ewes on the first day of the breeding season it is likely that about one third of the flock will have already begun their oestrus cycles. Consequently there will be demands on the tup from the outset.

During the first 16 or 17 days he will probably have served the ewes — about a third of the flock — which were having oestrus cycles beforehand, and in addition, another one third or more which are coming into heat for the

first time.

With the usual proportions of ewes to rams, it is likely that the tup will have two to four ewes coming into heat each day. These ewes will probably remain in heat into the following day, so that at any given time he may be working with several different ewes.

This makes it clear that if a ram is to do his job properly he must have a strong and persistent sex drive. Quite naturally the strongest drive tends to occur in rams of those breeds which have short breeding seasons. It is required of these rams, in nature, that they mate their entire flocks in a few short weeks.

But there need be no relationship between the strength of the tup's sex drive and his fertility. It is important this be borne in mind because it is so often expected that a vigorous ram will also be highly fertile.

While this is not uncommon, there are no scientific grounds for expecting it always to be so. The ultimate fertility of the ram depends, in large measure, on the quality of his semen. Ram's semen is examined with regard to several characteristics. Volume is ascertained, the normal being about one c.c. The density of the sample is reliably indicated by its colour. The normal sample is creamy in colour and in consistency.

It is possible to observe motility in a freshly collected sample if it is examined very closely while it is still warm. But not all spermatozoa will be alive or normal in shape, in fact it is usual to find a tenth of them abnormal in some respect or other.

Some abnormalities of spermatozoa are, of course, more significant than others. Rams which are suspected of being infertile should be examined physically also.

Infertility in rams is sometimes the result of poor sperm production which has been inherited. The congenital abnormality of hypoplasia, in which there is underdevelopment in one or both testes, can occur in rams and will result in poor-quality semen.

Sometimes semen will be of poor quality because of over-heating from any cause such as fever, warm buildings, or temperature increases in trans-

portation. On other occasions, infectious conditions in the testes or related parts may be responsible for deterioration in sperm production.

If infertility in a ram is found to be attributable to poor sperm quality, treatment may or may not be possible. However, even in those cases where there is likelihood of a recovery, infertile tups are very seldom able to have their fertility restored quickly. Infertility which is discovered when the breeding season has begun is unlikely to be corrected within the period of that breeding season. The treatment of poor fertility in the ram is therefore not a matter that is often attempted and in fact there is little knowledge on this subject at the present date.

Under natural conditions the actual fertility of a ram can be calculated in various ways. It can be determined on the basis of the percentage of ewes which conceive to him at first mating or in his first sixteen days in the flock and it can be calculated on the basis of the number of his ewes which lamb.

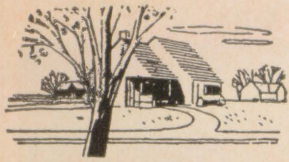
It can also be estimated on the average number of lambs born to him per ewe; but this latter measurement points more to fecundity. Undoubtedly fecundity is involved in fertility, but so often the fecundity of a flock indicates the fertility of the ewes rather than of the ram.

Based on the percentage of ewes conceiving in the first cycle, fertility is generally of the order of 70 to 80 per cent in most normal rams. Of those which do return again, about three quarters will hold for the next mating so that a healthy ram should settle virtually all of the flock in two cycles. Most flocks will usually contain one or two sterile ewes and they are unlikely to be any reflection on the fertility of the ram.

Rams are often selected on the basis of their physical characteristics and their "masculine appearance", but these do not indicate sex drive or fertility. One day selection will be based on assessment of potential fertility also — perhaps the most important characteristic of any ram. New techniques in semen sampling of rams should make this possible in the future.

(From the Farmer and Stockbreeder)

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.



THE BETTER IMPULSE

News and Views of the Women's Institutes of Quebec

QUEBEC WOMEN'S INSTITUTES 53rd ANNUAL CONVENTION

"Expo Everyone!" Charter busses took the delegates at the 53rd Annual Convention of the Quebec Women's Institutes to the Expo site for a full day's visit at the fabulous fair. The usual format of Convention program, with speakers and films and discussions, was changed this year to allow delegates from distant areas in the province to have a look at the fair. This meant a heavy concentration of business at other times, but all delegates were happy with the arrangement for this year. Mrs. J. Westover and Mrs. Knox Copping were praised and thanked for their mammoth efforts as Lodging Committee for W I members from across Canada and elsewhere, visiting Expo.

At the official opening, President Mrs. J. Ossington welcomed delegates and distinguished guests. Dr. H. G. Dion of Macdonald College, spoke of the efforts of Sir William Macdonald in aid of youth and of Canada, including the establishment of this college. He welcomed the Quebec Women's Institutes as an organization continuing to promote the goals this great Canadian held. Miss Suzanne Auger, speaking for the Provincial Department of Agriculture, congratulated the Women's Institutes on their steady and continuing efforts, and on the forward steps they continue to make, steps which are a sign of deep roots and a dedication to improvement. Miss Ferguson of the Department of Household Science, Mrs. Estey of the Women's Associates of Macdonald College, Mrs. Woodhead of the Montreal Council of Women, and Miss Lighthall of the Canadian Guild of Crafts, brought greetings from their organizations to the assembled convention. Mr. Walker Riley of the Extension Service at the College, spoke for his department and for his associates. He noted the tremendous and very rapid changes in agriculture and in rural living in just the past two years, stating that the Quebec Women's Institutes now have increased responsibility to keep pace, to advance, and to train their families to adjust to new conditions. He urged members to freely

request assistance from the Extension Service.

Mrs. J. Ossington in her President's Address also noted the rapidly changing scene. The need for the work of the Women's Institute is urgent, in all departments, as we work for the family, for agriculture, and for the rural community. Continuing, she stated that we strive for better understanding, and to build bridges of friendship: we share a determination to expand, to grow, to share, to be true Canadians working always toward amity not enmity.

Excellent reports of the year's work were given by all conveners, and by the Executive as QWI representatives at FWIC and at affiliated societies. Mrs. Ossington stressed again the importance of what we do, and urged us to let people know what we do, and not "hide our candles". She noted the continuing interest of the Provincial Government and their assistance to us in many ways. Of particular interest was the announcement that although the QWI does not have technicians of its own, the Department of Agriculture, Home Economics division, has technicians available to any branch on request. Courses are offered in Weaving, Dressmaking and Rug Hooking. Any branch wishing a course should apply for it through the QWI Office only, giving a preferred date, and an optional date. The branch, as in the past, will be responsible for organizing the course. The QWI owns three looms which can be borrowed for the weaving course. The Tandy Company continues to offer courses in Leathercraft.

Other business before Convention, briefly:

- 1) The QWI Mosaic, a history of crafts in Quebec, is complete, and will be for sale shortly: be sure you buy your copy, and be salesmen for this, our own book. A beautiful original cover, designed by Miss Auger, will give the booklet added charm, and delegates were most appreciative of Miss Auger's contribution.
- 2) The FWIC Mosaic, in which the QWI has a chapter, will be available at the end of August, titled "The

Heritage of Canadian Crafts".

- 3) Pooling of Fares: as there are sufficient funds available at this time, the pooling of fares assessment will not be raised. Pooling of Fares pays the travel expenses only, of one official voting delegate from each branch.
- 4) Northern Extension Fund is increasing slowly, this fund to be used for leadership assistance to northern branches in our own province. Do not confuse this fund with Coupon 367, or with Northern Canada funds, which do not apply to Quebec. If you wish to contribute to work of the W I in Quebec's North, mark it Northern Extension Fund.
- 5) Leadership Course was an outstanding success, and it was agreed to hold it again next year. Send your suggestions for the course to the QWI Office or to any member of the Executive. Be sure to ask those who attended the course this year to speak at branch meetings and so share their experience with all members.
- 6) Resolution asking the Provincial and the Federal Governments to take necessary steps to insure the proper observance of our one National Holiday, Canada Day, July 1, on the proper date, not the most convenient weekend, was passed by the Convention.
- 7) QWI Secretary: applications for this office, open Jan. 1, 1968, are in order, and should be sent immediately to the President, Mrs. J. Ossington.

Election of officers was held, with the president, Mrs. Ossington, and 1st vice-president, Mrs. G. McGibbon, convener of citizenship, Mrs. J. Westover, and convener of home economics, Mrs. H. Wallace continuing in their term of office. Mrs. T. Zimmer was elected to a second term as convener of agriculture, and Mrs. P. Nadeau to a second term as convener of welfare and health. Elected to a first term were Mrs. E. Gilchrist for education, and Miss Viola Moranville, Box 263, Beebe, for publicity. Officers and con-

veners were thanked for their efforts at steering our organization for the past year, and were promised the co-operation of all members in the coming months. It was noted that the office of 2nd vice-president, an appointment by the Executive to complete the unexpired term of Mrs. V. Beattie, had not yet been filled: suggested names for this office would be welcome.

The announcement of the retirement of our cheerful and capable secretary, Miss Norma Holmes, was received with deep regret. Miss Holmes has kept track of our business and our many requests and has assisted us all in many ways, and with a good sense of humour as an added characteristic! A presentation and a lovely orchid corsage were given to Miss Holmes, by the president as a gesture of love and affection and appreciation.

The QWI Drama Competition continues, and delegates thoroughly enjoyed two presentations. Shawville produced a skit called "Hiring a Maid" with excellent characterizations. Black Cape Branch presented an original play titled "Going, Going, Gone" in which the leading lady struggled to pack to leave for Convention as one obstacle after another interfered. Adjudicator was Mr. Peter Henderson, who praised both groups for their ability to reach and to hold their audience, and to portray credible characters. Mr. Henderson's adjudication was detailed and clever, and almost a play in itself. The contest concludes next year with Richmond, Chateauguay-Huntingdon, Brome, Gaspé, Two Mountains and Temiskaming Counties participating, and Richmond County as chairman of the project. It is hoped that many plays (original, or not-original) will be produced: they provide a sense of working together, of unity and harmony — they provide entertainment in the local community, and as a bonus, they are good money-raisers.

The Handicraft Exhibition was large in number, of entries and of excellent quality, with Salada Competition entries and regular branch exhibits. The Centennial Quilts and other articles with a Canadian or Centennial theme were particularly attractive and noteworthy this special year.

Mrs. G. Henderson led several sing-song sessions, with delegates singing with enthusiasm. All attending participated in another successful annual convention, and dedicated themselves anew to working for Home and Country, through the Women's Institute.

*Report submitted by
Mrs. H. E. Palmer*

SHERBROOKE COUNTY'S 50th



(Front row:) Mrs. Coates, Mrs. Roy, Mrs. Atto, Mrs. McGee and Mrs. McGibbon. (Back row:) Mrs. Beattie, Mrs. Ossington and Mrs. Edna Smith.

Members of the five branches Ascot, Belvedere, Brompton Road, Lennoxville and Milby, with their guests, met to celebrate their 50th anniversary. One hundred enjoyed a turkey banquet, the table being decorated with blue and gold. The head table guests were presented with corsages and included three charter members, Mrs. L. Atto, Mrs. E. R. Roy and Mrs. F. McGee. Mrs. R. Ellis was unable to attend. Members of the Provincial Executive were also present.

Mrs. Arthur Coates, guest speaker, gave a resume of the 50 years of WI work in Sherbrooke County. Mrs. Coates had compiled a history of these years

and a copy was presented to each guest as a souvenir. Mrs. E. R. Roy, now of Vancouver, B.C. told of the first meeting 50 years ago in the Town Hall, Lennoxville. Her Sister Mrs. J. Robinson had been the first county president and her sister-in-law, Mrs. F. Mitchell, the first secretary-treasurer.

Greetings were read. Miss Edna Smith, the County President, was presented with a gavel and block, which she accepted on behalf of the County, and announced that to commemorate this anniversary, a swing machine will be donated to the Dixville Home for Retarded Children.

TWEEDSMUIR CONTEST

The only entries were in the poetry section. Nationally Mrs. H. L. Cass won Hon. Mention. and a silver spoon. The first prize went to Manitoba.

The QWI prizes for these were: 1st — "Pioneers", Betty Cass, Beebe WI; 2nd — "This Land of Ours" by Anne Robertson (Mrs. J.) Hemmingford WI; 3rd — "Canada" by Lena Mueller (Mrs. W. a new Canadian)

CAIRINE WILSON CITIZENSHIP CONTEST — a short Canadian story Mrs. Edna Laurie with "Chateauguay Saga" won the QWI prize and was runner-up to P.E.I. nationally, with Hon. Mention.

The judges for the poetry were Profs. D. Cole, M. Dubreuil and M. Napier of the English Department, Macdonald College

SALADA CONTEST WINNERS

Centennial Quilt: 1st — Mrs. M. Dewar, 2nd — Granby Hill WI, 3rd — Mrs. A. Muir, Hon. Mention — Mrs. H. Smith, Mrs. S. Swail

Hand Made Rug: 1st — Mrs. M. Marshall, 2nd — Mrs. L. Paquette, 3rd — Mrs. P. Miller, Mrs. N. MacAllister, Hon. Mention — Mrs. J. Gagne

Best Collection of Handicrafts: 1st — Scotstown WI, 2nd — Harwood WI, 3rd — Spooner Pond WI, Hon. Mention — Granby West WI, Inverness WI, Ascot WI.

Lady's Knitted Hat & Mitts: 2nd — Mrs. H. Lalonde, 3rd — Mrs. K. Hodgins, Mrs. P. Patterson

Most Interesting Antique: 1st — Mrs. C. Pitman, 2nd — Mrs. J. Sanborn, 3rd — Mrs. H. Wallace

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

It is indeed a great pleasure to extend a welcome on behalf of the Executive to the members and delegates from across the Province and to those representatives of Associations and affiliations who have so generously come to bring their greetings.

This is the 53rd Annual Convention of the Quebec Women's Institutes to be held here at Macdonald College, a privilege for which we are profoundly grateful and a factor which has always contributed largely to the success of our Conventions. We are proud of our affiliations with the organizations represented here tonight and we acknowledge the benefit we derive from the exchange of ideas.

To the Department of Agriculture we proffer our sincere thanks for the many ways in which they assist us and may we offer the fervent hope that they will know in how many ways we serve to uphold the importance of Agriculture. We realize that many of our rural communities are disappearing and our neighbourhoods are being absorbed into a wide base around industrial centres. Our young people are being encouraged to remain longer in school so that they will be better educated and then perhaps trained for off farm work and indeed both they and their fathers will need retraining before they are geared to their new jobs. We, as women, are, even as Agriculture itself is, involved in every one of these changes.

I have not mentioned rural poverty or indeed poverty as a whole — the causes and results. ARDA, which has been set up to combat this evil, sadly needs the help of women to get it really working and our women will not be standing idly by while the men do the talking if they are given the opportunity to help in the planning.

The late Governor-General Vanier believed in the importance of the family. He believed that the family is the basic unit of society and that on its strength and vitality depends the moral fibre of our Nation. Our duty as women is here clearly defined for we, along with our husbands, must be the builders of a home life which will provide the moral education, the love, the discipline which will prepare the youngster to graduate from the family into modern society.

There is a great need and great scope for the broadening growth of our organization.

Does not the modern woman need to know how to raise a happy, healthy, well-adjusted family?

Does she not need to know more about our laws, how they affect her as a woman?

Should she not know and care about keeping the countryside and her own community beautiful?

Does she not need to widen her horizons beyond her own little corner of the world or learn to use her leisure wisely?

There are 62,000 women across Canada who believe that the things we work for are worthwhile — a view shared by the Federal Government on the national level and supported in most of the Provinces by assistance from the Departments of Agriculture, for we are a part of the seven and a half million Country Women of the World, speaking different tongues and of many races, colours and creeds, but all working for better understanding of one another, better homes and better living conditions for those who have not. The understanding is perhaps our biggest goal for when we understand, we seek to solve the problems which drive peoples and nations apart.

In our small way we are indeed building bridges of friendship which perhaps are just as important to the peace of the world as are some of the United Nations discussions.

Some might say that many of our aims are not in Woman's Sphere, and indeed it is possible that 70 years ago when the Women's Institute was born it might have been considered so, for *They talk about a Woman's Sphere as though it had a limit —*

*There's not a place in earth or heaven,
There's not a task to mankind given,
There's not a blessing or a woe,
There's not a whispered yes or no,
There's not a life or death or birth,
That has a feather weight of worth,
Without a woman in it.*

We shall hear much during the next two years of Equality of Woman. In these days of the working woman it has become an economic necessity that she be recognized with her fair rights as a wage earner, and that under the law she is not discriminated against because of her sex. It is true that many of the barriers to women's aspirations are rapidly disappearing.

I am a little worried that in this battle of the sexes man may lose some of his respect for what he likes to think is the weaker sex, and that we might take away this instinct to cherish and protect women — even the puniest little man feels strong and tall if the woman he loves thinks him so.

I wonder how we earned the title 'the weaker sex' in the first place. Have you ever watched a mother hen do battle for her chicks? Or a tiny girl curl her daddy around her little finger?

The old saying goes, 'The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world.'

The cradle is now a thing of the past and science is well on the way to seeing that the baby goes too, but as long as a woman can still go to her husband's drawer and find the pair of socks that he swears is not there, while a woman can drive the new car into the garage as her husband closes his eyes and breathes a silent prayer, and just as long as a woman holds the trump card which she plays on any and all occasions — 'that feminine intuition' — so will men still love woman, swear by her and at her, but protect her because she is "the weaker sex".

A year ago I asked you to really celebrate Canada's birthday and I know that most of our branches and counties have done so very successfully. Some are still to come. We are some of the little people of Canada of whom our Queen made special mention. The Greats go down in history, as the builders of a nation but we, the little people who live ordinary and often rather hum drum lives, are the cement which binds and holds all together so that what is built is strong and will last from generation to generation. Our Organization has a birthday too. It is seventy years old, built on a firm foundation at Stoney Creek out of one woman's crusade against ignorance and the desire for better living conditions for rural women, but little did Adelaide Hoodless know that she was starting a crusade for women which has extended into 60 countries of the world. "So like a candle beam, her good deed shines in this naughty world".

You will notice that we have chosen no theme for this Convention. The words 'One Hundred Years of Confederation' and 'Expo 67' seem to have priority in our minds, but I would like to have chosen the word "Determination" as the thought to keep with us through the year ahead.

DETERMINATION that our organization shall expand and grow; DETERMINATION that we will care and share with those, the have nots, the lonely, the aged, the forgotten ones; DETERMINATION to be a good neighbour, a good citizen and a good Canadian, working for AMITY and not ENMITY; Will you all share this determination with me?

Elsie C. Ossington
President,

Quebec Women's Institutes

Mrs. J. Ossington,
213 Main Street,
Granby, Que.

WITH COURAGE AND FAITH

Many districts in the Province of Quebec have become interested this Centennial Year in 'Century Farms', farms that have been in the same family for a hundred years or more. There is a surprising number.

One of these areas where the Historical Society and the WI began looking for these farms was in Compton County and the East Clifton WI gave a most interesting account of their findings over the Sherbrooke station CKTS.

One of these farms has deeds from 1857 when parts of the farm were bought by H. E. Cairns from the British American Land Company. In 1860 Mrs. H. E. Cairns received half of the farm of her father, John Waldron, from her brother for the sum of five shillings. John Waldron lived in a log house behind the frame house built by his son-in-law, Mr. Cairns. When Mr. Cairns decided to start store-keeping he added another house to the front and this included a post office and town offices. It was said of him 'No traveller was ever turned from his door'. It seemed to be the practice of the first settlers to open their log cabins and take in any number of families to stay until their own cabins were built. John Waldron had set aside part of his farm as a burial ground and it was through the incentive of his son-in-law, Mr. Cairns, that a church was later built adjoining the cemetery. As with many other families, children grew up and moved to different parts of the United States, but some returned and today there is still a Cairns on the family farm.

Another Century Farm is known as the Taylor-Labaree Homestead. The first clearing for the farm was made by Rufus Labaree who came from Charleston, N. H. in 1798. His log cabin was followed by a frame house built by his son Henry in 1812, which was the favorite stopping place of the Sherbrooke to Sawyerville stage. The old house has stood the test of two generations of Labarees and six of Taylors. It was built of hand-hewn timbers with hand made nails and pegs. Upstairs the wide pine board floors are still in use. Joseph Taylor married Henry Labaree's daughter and the next owner was their son Edgar,

followed by Edgar's son Stanley Joseph, and finally Stanley Joseph's son Neil. The land obtained by government grant consisted of 600 acres. As the sons married, each was given a parcel of land. In the Taylor sugar bush the Orange Lodge for years celebrated the Glorious Twelfth, with Irish coming from miles. The Taylor apple orchard was the first orchard in the vicinity.

Other Century farms in the area are the Aubrey French in Newport Township, Garfield Spaulding, O. C. Farnsworth, Arthur Loveland, Gordon Bowker etc.

Of the Ellis Turner farm, the broadcast said, "Over 120 years ago the Ellis, Turner families arrived in Quebec after a stormy voyage across the Atlantic Ocean of three months, during which at one time they gave up hopes as a black ship was sighted. They were sure it was a pirate ship and gave up hope thinking they would be taken prisoners, but found as they drew nearer that it was the hulk of an overturned ship. This, of course, did not ease their fears. They landed at last and after a long walk, arrived in the part now known as Bury. After a few years the land still occupied by an Ellis was bought from the British American Land Co." The farm was handed down through the generations, and from log cabin to frame to brick house, in which a descendant of the Ellis who married a Turner still lives.

The tax bill reprinted below was brought to the QWI Office by Karen Grapes, who is working on the Irma Project at the College and Karen is the granddaughter of Robert Wheeler who at the age of four came with his parents in 1811 from Charleston, N. H. Karen and her parents live in the original home in Bulwer, which is furnished with much of the original furniture.

The broadcast went on to say: "The first settlers cut the trees, burned them for potash and planted crops with a bog hoe among the stumps. It was a common sight to see a bear or bears stripping off the grain and eating it. Many are the tales told by the grandparents, of Indians, especially one known as Archie Annans, of wild animals, the coming of the stage, and later of the railroad."

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWNSHIP OF EATON

Cookshire Jan'y 11th, 1856

Mr. William Wheeler

To the Corporation of the Township of Eaton Afsefsment on your real Estate 200 acres

..... valued at \$1950. at 12 1/3 mls in the \$3.25 Sir:- Hereby take notice that under "The Lower Canada Municipal and Road Act, 1855," you are required to pay the above mentioned sum of \$3.25 within thirty days from the above date.

Rec'd payment, J. A. Frasier

Daniel Heywood, Secretary-Treasurer

CHATEAUGUAY SAGA

by

Edna Laurie

('Chateauguay Saga' was the QWI entry in the Cairine Wilson contest for a Canadian short story. The first prize went to P.E.I. Mrs. Laurie was runner-up with an Honorable Mention.)

Janet was lonely. She wished there were other women nearby to talk to. After the harsh Canadian winter of 1830 the March sun was lovely and strong. It was sunshine which gave freckles or tan, depending on the sort of skin one had.

Her stew was simmering on the stove inside and would be ready for supper. Janet usually had something cooking slowly to feed her family, or any of the Mohawks who occasionally begged at the door. The Mohawk Indians in this area were very friendly with the English people.

Her soliloquy was interrupted by a light footstep inside. Margaret came to the doorstep where Janet stood.

"Darling, you look so refreshed and sweet after your nap. Let's sit here awhile. You are such company for Mummie, now that you are three. My, I am glad I have you."

Margaret's brown eyes shone and her tiny face lit up with a smile. She could always depend on her mother's love. "What did you do in Scotland, Mummie? Did you have other little girls to play with?"

Janet started to tell her daughter something of her childhood. Many more people lived near her home in Perthshire than here, near the Chateauguay River, two miles from Allen's Corners.

While the story went on, two Indian women came up to the door. They seemed hungry. Janet went inside saying that she would go and get them something to eat. The stew was so hot that she put it on her Ironstone dishes, cut the meat and buttered some of her newly baked bread. Then, as an afterthought, she got out two huge mugs and filled them with tea. These things she put on a tray, which she took outside to a little table that she had there.

There was no one in sight. Margaret must be showing the women the cattle or the milk house, Janet thought. She checked. She called and received no answer. Janet ran around the house and down a trail. It was incredible that Margaret had disappeared! A huge bell hung outside. This she rang to summon her husband.

Henry Wright was some distance away. He and his hired help were cutting white oak in his miles of timber land as his father, James, had done.

This lumber was for the ships of the British navy.

It was some time before Henry heard the echo of the bell resounding through the woods. He was alerted and collected his men. All were shocked at the news. They knew and loved little Margaret. They had always trusted the Indians roundabout. Many of their canoes had been made by these people. Indians had also helped load lumber and build their homes. They were also known to love children and be very careful of them.

Work was forgotten and Henry led the search. They ranged the woods. By evening, not a trace of Margaret had been found. Henry and two neighbors stayed in the bush all night, with lanterns glowing to stave off wolves. The dawn ushered in a beautiful day but no sign of the little kidnapped girl.

Days of anxiety passed. The search did not cease. Janet's prayers went on endlessly. To think was a burden. To dream was a nightmare. Eerie sounds of wolves sent shudders through the Wright household. Shots, by hunters during the months that followed unnerved the parents.

One morning a man arrived at the homestead with a stocking in his hand. He said a little dog was carrying it. Hours went by as the mourners and some of their friends went in search of any clue. A glimmer of hope had sprung up in their breasts. Even this glimmer was something to urge them on. The searchers examined the stocking for a message which was not there. They decided the dog was lost and, as little dogs often do, was attaching itself to something which belonged to someone it knew. This something must have fallen from an Indian's pack. Hope dimmed when one of the trails led to anything of moment for those concerned.

Work was resumed. The Wrights gave no thought to the wealth the timber would bring in. Thoughts were only of their lost child. The timber limits

stretched for miles. Groups of men worked in various areas of this "Wrightsville", as it was called.

Henry sent some of the men "timber cruising", that is, estimating what had to be cut. Often this cruising meant that they went many, many miles away. In the autumn it so happened that one of these men passed a clearing. Some Indian women and children were gathering berries there.

One of the children suddenly ran toward him calling, "Andrew Knox, Andrew Knox!" He knew Margaret's voice. Grabbing her up, he ran. The Indians did not follow as they knew the game was up.

When Margaret was brought home there was great rejoicing and happy tears on all the faces of those assembled. Janet washed off the butternut juice with which her captors had dyed her fair skin brown.

This is a true story. Henry and Janet Wright were my great-grandparents. Margaret, the little girl in the story, had many more eventful incidents happen to her. She later married William Francis Lighthall, the son of Douw Kittle Lighthall. The latter was Registrar of the old county of Huntingdon, Quebec, which took in the counties of Chateauguy-Beauharnois at that time.

The Wright family settled in Montreal before the time of Confederation. Dr. W. D. Lighthall was Margaret's son. He was prominent as a writer of history and as president of the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society. He was one of a committee which preserved the Chateau de Ramezay as a Museum in the early part of this century.

When I married, I came to live in Hemmingford, in the county of Chateauguy. This was when I became aware of all the exciting things my forbears had done in this area. The deeds of the farm my husband bought were signed by D. K. Lighthall. Other sources of knowledge came through the Wright family Bible and the Wright "Tree", as well as the Sellar's History.

riculture, the Rural Learning Association from Ontario and the Quebec Farmers Association sponsored the Quebec part in these two exchange programs. Funds for the major part of the travel were made available by the Centennial Commission. Many other groups and individuals sponsored certain portions of this program and helped to make it a success. This act of cooperation between individuals and organizations made this Youth Exchange possible.

The effects will only be seen and realized by the young people who had the opportunity to participate in this program.

AYLMER EAST W. I. CENTENNIAL PROJECT

Elementary and high school students were the recipients of prizes donated by the W. I. Awards were divided among younger students for work in art and to the senior grades for composition and art.

Centennial flowering crab trees were presented to each of five churches.

FROM THE OFFICE

Please Note: The new Provincial Con-venor of Publicity, replacing Mrs. Palmer, is Miss Viola Moranville, Beebe, Que. The new Provincial Con-venor of Education is Mrs. T. E. Gilchrist, Upper Melbourne, Que. There are no other changes.

TURKEY: FAVORITE DISH

Remarking that Canadians ate at least 10 pounds of turkey meat each in 1966 — almost twice as much as ten years ago, and a world record — Mervin S. Mitchell told turkey producers recently they still must study the consumer's needs to keep up this rate of consumption.

The chief of CDA's production section, Poultry Division, said the lighterweight turkey is apparently widely accepted in Ontario and Quebec, and the public seems to like its size (approximately 8-12 lbs.), convenience, and price. But greater care must be taken with processing and packaging generally if the bird is to remain a favorite dish. For instance, the housewife doesn't like to find ice in the frozen carcass!

The heavier turkeys, 20 pounds and more, which are preferred by institutions, restaurants, etc. should be as juicy and palatable as the smaller hen. The problem is to give them fast early growth with adequate fat and fleshing without letting them get overly flabby and fat in the crop area at front which is waste, said Mr. Mitchell.

(The above article supplied in the interests of the Family Farm.)



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YOUTH EXCHANGE —

(continued from page 10)

Jack. "No, I haven't. I sure wish I knew more about it. Eastern Canada is really different; it's a real experience."

Galen. "The initiative for this exchange came from Alberta. Are your youth programs well organized?"

Jack. "There are quite a few, especially our 4-H and Edmonton Youth groups are really strong and they are sponsored by elevator companies."

Almost 60 young people took part in this program. The organizing groups were the Alberta Federation of Ag-



by Norma E. Holmes

MORE ITALY AND BACK INTO SWITZERLAND

Dear Min:

Left Venice-Mestre in the morning. At first the country was fairly flat, with cornfields—and grapes—then rolling, looking more like home, except for the houses. We left the Autostrada due to an increase in tolls—should recommend that guide to his company—so went through Verona, home of Romeo and Juliet. Juliet's balcony was just a short walk from where we stopped for coffee, but I didn't know it until too late. Verona is beautiful and very old—a walled city, with a big colosseum like Rome's but in better shape. What seemed to take me back to Roman times was a small thing. There were gates at ground level leading to different sections of seats, like our forums, but in their iron grill work they were numbered in Roman numerals, VIII, IX, XIII etc.

Arrived in Milan (Milano) for overnight. Now I know what the guide book of Europe meant when it said not to judge a hotel by what you see from the street. All this street level floor consisted of was a small office and the elevators. It was hard to believe it was the towering large hotel on the postcards. We decided to visit the Cathedral and half a dozen different people gave us half a dozen different ways to get there, so we got a taxi and then and there I had the wildest car ride of my life. I think our driver imagined himself a knight with a lance, because he charged everything in sight. But the Cathedral was worth it. The beautiful, beautiful windows, I never saw such blues.

When we came out it was pouring and lines of people were risking life and limb to snag taxis. One of our party went around the corner and motioned us to come which we did at

full speed. She had captured one. I never asked how, but wouldn't be surprised if she lay down in front of it. Come to think of it, we did run into considerable rain, and the umbrella I bought in Venice and left in the hotel room, didn't do much to keep me dry.

The next day we passed several Italian lakes. Beautiful romantic spots. I would have liked to stop off for a month or so.

The St. Gotthard Pass was closed the day before we arrived due to a storm, and if still closed, we would have to go away around by Lucerne, but there was a sign which said, in several languages, 'Open'. Carroll said they were obliged to take the tour that way if it was open. We were also likely the last tourist bus to cross St. Gotthard as it is now closed and next season a new super highway, of which we saw bits, will eliminate the thirty-nine hairpin curves. One of our party refused to cross and she and her husband took the train through the tunnel. Our irrepressible New Zealander said "You're wise. It's dangerous. See you in the cemetery."

Our bus which was two feet wider than the regulation Swiss 8 ft. just couldn't make the turns and we would stop, nose to Alp, and then Roger would back towards outer space. I remember crossing the Green Springs Pass in Oregon and I looked out my side and there down below was a car leaning against a tree and farther on another car leaning against another tree and on the St. Gotthard a truck was lying on its back in the valley with its wheels up. Of course, you can concentrate on the pavement. It also might be a good idea to look towards heaven. It was comforting that in some of the valleys the mist was so thick we couldn't see the bottom 'way down

there'. The odd thing is that as you get near the top, it flattens out, like a plateau.

We did get stuck on one of the curves. I don't know if it was because the cobbles were slippery, or whether Roger had backed into a specially sticky bank of snow left by the snow plow on the edge—so we all had to get out in the rain. Traffic was stopped in both directions and the passengers came over to look the situation over and give expert opinions.

Eventually we arrived in Andermatt (or I wouldn't be here, would I?). The hotels were small so we were parcelled out to three different ones, but ate in the one I was in, a delightful little Swiss family inn. In the morning, on the stairs, I met the son dashing off to school with his books. In the evening Carroll persuaded the proprietress to surrender the key to the piano and we had a singsong, with an added audience of green uniformed soldiers, who had a barracks nearby and ate at the hotel.

We were back in Switzerland and the geraniums were out in all their cheerful red to welcome us. Got carried away in a souvenir shop and such a nice clerk. We agreed that both our countries had too long winters. Sunshine in the morning. Baths are precious and not to be lightly used. One of the New Zealanders came to our room last night to say 'Shhhh! There is a bathroom on the next floor—unlocked—and lots of hot water—better dash right up.' We dashed, but alas, this morning at breakfast Carroll went around the tables asking "Who had baths last night?" so it seems it wasn't a free one after all. In most hotels, you also pay for heat, but this one at least had heat—and free.

Eloise.